

Statistical Section



B.A.A. Medals

Ten-Year Schedule Of Revenues And Other Financing Sources
All Governmental Fund Types

June 30, 1996
(Amounts in millions)

	1996	% Total	1995	% Total	1994	% Total	1993	% Total
Taxes.....	\$ 11,926	47.5	\$ 11,262	45.9	\$ 10,611	45.7	\$ 10,021	44.9
Federal reimbursements.....	3,861	15.4	4,174	17.0	3,904	16.8	3,376	15.1
Federal grants.....	1,482	5.9	1,187	4.8	1,205	5.2	1,118	5.0
Lotteries.....	3,201	12.8	2,957	12.0	2,600	11.2	2,148	9.6
Assessments.....	595	2.4	572	2.3	544	2.3	597	2.7
Motor vehicle licenses and registrations.....	263	1.0	307	1.3	284	1.2	331	1.5
Fees, investment earnings, etc.....	1,110	4.4	1,154	4.7	1,113	4.8	1,215	5.4
Proceeds of dedicated income tax bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds of general obligation bonds.....	940	3.7	810	3.3	392	1.7	368	1.7
Proceeds of special obligation bonds.....	147	0.6	-	-	298	1.3	-	-
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	-	-	514	2.1	836	3.6	1,891	8.5
Proceeds of capital lease.....	26	0.1	18	0.1	34	0.1	13	0.1
Operating transfers.....	1,551	6.2	1,534	6.3	1,367	5.9	1,177	5.3
Other financing sources.....	-	-	49	0.2	35	0.2	46	0.2
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>\$ 25,102</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 24,538</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 23,223</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 22,301</u>	<u>100.0</u>

		%		%		%		%		%		%
	1992	Total	1991	Total	1990	Total	1989	Total	1988	Total	1987	Total
\$	9,479	45.6	\$ 9,143	41.1	\$ 9,007	49.8	\$ 8,695	50.9	\$ 8,033	54.1	\$ 7,970	53.8
	3,021	14.5	3,075	13.8	2,092	11.4	1,942	11.4	1,830	12.3	1,546	10.4
	1,199	5.8	1,088	4.9	1,042	5.8	1,045	6.1	803	5.4	812	5.5
	1,831	8.8	1,692	7.8	1,657	9.2	1,447	8.5	1,390	9.3	1,276	8.6
	787	3.8	1,542	6.9	277	1.5	243	1.4	160	1.1	199	1.3
	300	1.4	290	1.3	306	1.7	237	1.4	167	1.1	175	1.2
	1,710	8.2	1,455	6.5	1,188	6.6	1,038	6.1	993	6.7	829	5.6
	-	-	1,363	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	721	3.4	1,030	4.7	1,430	7.9	1,374	8.0	543	3.7	315	2.2
	100	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	574	2.8	-	-	-	-	226	1.3	-	-	526	3.6
	17	0.1	28	0.1	7	-	35	0.2	-	-	-	-
	1,021	4.9	1,477	6.6	1,068	5.9	805	4.7	870	5.9	1,159	7.8
	47	0.2	36	0.2	30	0.2	5	-	52	0.4	7	-
\$	20,807	100.0	\$ 22,219	100.0	\$18,104	100.0	\$ 17,092	100.0	\$14,841	100.0	\$14,814	100.0

Ten-Year Schedule Of Expenditures And Other Financing Uses By Secretariat All Governmental Fund Types

June 30, 1996
(Amounts in millions)

	1996	% Total	1995	% Total	1994	% Total	1993	% Total
Legislature.....	\$ 49	0.2	\$ 47	0.2	\$ 43	0.2	\$ 41	0.2
Judiciary.....	404	1.7	356	1.5	338	1.5	306	1.4
Inspector General.....	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	5	-	5	-	4	-	4	-
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	15	0.1	14	0.1	12	0.1	14	0.1
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	2,576	10.5	2,353	9.7	2,052	8.9	1,659	7.4
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	13	-	11	-	11	-	10	-
Attorney General.....	29	0.1	22	0.1	38	0.2	36	0.2
Ethics Commission.....	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
District Attorney.....	55	0.2	51	0.2	47	0.2	44	0.2
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	4	-	5	-	5	-	5	-
Comptroller.....	7	-	6	-	6	-	6	-
Administration and finance.....	943	3.9	876	3.6	863	3.7	682	3.0
Environmental affairs.....	205	0.8	174	0.7	169	0.7	162	0.7
Communities and development.....	347	1.4	340	1.4	358	1.6	364	1.6
Health and human services.....	4,606	18.8	4,813	19.8	4,327	18.8	4,034	18.3
Transportation and construction.....	155	0.6	112	0.5	120	0.5	273	1.2
Education.....	958	3.9	865	3.6	458	2.0	469	2.1
Educational affairs.....	14	0.1	6	-	3	-	10	-
Higher education.....	80	0.3	75	0.3	67	0.3	69	0.3
Public safety.....	841	3.4	732	3.0	693	3.0	611	2.7
Economic affairs.....	208	0.9	199	0.8	214	0.9	210	0.9
Elder affairs.....	155	0.6	161	0.7	155	0.7	150	0.7
Consumer affairs.....	35	0.1	34	0.1	33	0.1	30	0.1
Labor.....	24	0.1	24	0.1	24	0.1	24	0.1
Independent commissions.....	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicaid.....	3,241	13.3	3,252	13.4	3,216	14.0	3,151	14.0
Pension.....	382	1.6	414	1.7	830	3.6	893	4.0
Direct local aid.....	3,351	13.7	3,073	12.6	2,727	11.8	2,547	11.3
Capital outlay:								
Local aid.....	116	0.5	94	0.4	100	0.4	105	0.5
Capital acquisition and construction.....	1,673	6.8	1,698	7.0	1,464	6.4	1,133	5.0
Debt service.....	1,192	4.9	1,234	5.1	1,152	5.0	1,143	5.1
Other financing uses:								
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	-	-	514	2.1	836	3.6	1,891	8.4
Fund deficit support.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers.....	2,753	11.3	2,732	11.2	2,651	11.5	2,364	10.5
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	\$ 24,441	100.0	\$ 24,297	100.0	\$ 23,021	100.0	\$ 22,442	100.0

1992	% Total	1991	% Total	1990	% Total	1989	% Total	1988	% Total	1987	% Total
\$ 44	0.2	\$ 40	0.2	\$ 44	0.2	\$ 49	0.3	\$ 48	0.3	\$ 45	0.3
315	1.6	298	1.4	305	1.7	280	1.6	271	1.7	250	1.7
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
4	-	4	-	5	-	6	-	6	-	4	-
12	0.1	13	0.1	11	0.1	14	0.1	13	0.1	15	0.1
1,379	6.8	1,290	6.0	1,193	6.5	1,022	5.8	1,079	6.9	700	4.7
10	-	11	0.1	11	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.1	11	0.1
18	0.1	89	0.4	29	0.2	43	0.2	92	0.6	28	0.2
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
39	0.2	42	0.2	47	0.3	81	0.5	80	0.5	41	0.3
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	21	0.1	20	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	5	-	6	-	5	-	5	-	6	-
833	4.1	878	4.1	874	4.7	485	2.7	737	4.7	999	6.6
141	0.7	172	0.8	171	0.9	185	1.0	198	1.3	180	1.2
397	2.0	410	1.9	403	2.2	390	2.2	349	2.2	293	1.9
4,007	19.7	5,011	23.4	4,118	22.3	3,532	19.9	2,957	18.8	2,885	19.2
92	0.5	176	0.8	162	0.9	60	0.3	94	0.6	157	1.0
392	1.9	339	1.6	332	1.8	329	1.9	311	2.0	263	1.7
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,288	6.3	1,211	5.7	1,155	6.3	1,164	6.7	1,058	6.7	1,126	7.5
658	3.2	148	0.7	154	0.8	164	0.9	162	1.0	129	0.9
194	1.0	169	0.8	159	0.9	202	1.1	176	1.1	178	1.2
137	0.7	143	0.7	150	0.8	175	1.0	145	0.9	165	1.1
27	0.1	32	0.1	34	0.2	50	0.3	46	0.3	30	0.2
19	0.1	21	0.1	23	0.1	24	0.1	19	0.1	19	0.1
-	-	-	-	-	0.0	28	0.2	35	0.2	32	0.2
2,853	14.3	2,872	13.4	1,929	10.4	2,336	13.2	1,707	10.8	1,380	9.2
751	3.7	706	3.3	672	3.6	663	3.7	600	3.8	622	4.1
2,278	11.2	2,608	12.2	2,937	15.9	2,961	16.7	2,769	17.8	2,601	17.3
87	0.4	226	1.1	208	1.1	112	0.6	27	0.2	10	0.1
1,157	5.7	945	4.4	929	5.0	1,125	6.3	842	5.3	764	5.1
901	4.4	1,407	6.6	775	4.2	654	3.7	568	3.6	530	3.5
574	2.8	-	-	-	-	226	1.3	-	-	526	3.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	1.5	361	2.4
1,654	8.2	2,098	9.8	1,613	8.7	1,348	7.6	1,088	6.9	642	4.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	0.1	33	0.2
<u>\$ 20,290</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 21,388</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 18,471</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 17,728</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 15,746</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 15,029</u>	<u>100.0</u>

**Ten-Year Schedule Of Percentage Of Annual Debt Service Expenditures
For General Bonded Debt To Total Expenditures
All Governmental Fund Types**

(Amounts in millions)

Fiscal year ended June 30	Debt service ⁽¹⁾	Total expenditures ⁽²⁾	Ratio
1996	\$ 1,192	\$ 21,688	5.5
1995	1,234	20,729	6.0
1994	1,151	19,534	5.9
1993	1,143	18,187	6.3
1992	901	18,061	5.0
1991	1,407	19,290	7.3
1990	775	16,861	4.6
1989	654	16,154	4.0
1988	568	14,199	4.0
1987	530	13,257	4.0

(1) Debt service includes principal and interest payments related to general obligation long-term bonds and minibonds. Minibonds are general bonded debt instruments reported as fund liabilities because of their demand provisions.

(2) Expenditures related to Higher Education in fiscal years subsequent to 1992 are presented in the University and College Fund Type. Prior years expenditures have not been restated to conform to this presentation.

Ten-Year Schedule Of Per Capita General Long-Term Bonded Debt

(Amounts in thousands)

<u>Fiscal year ended June 30</u>	<u>Massachusetts resident population</u>	<u>Total long- term bonds and notes payable</u>	<u>Per capita long-term debt</u>
1996	6,101	\$ 10,065,578	\$ 1.650
1995	6,203	9,628,466	1.552
1994	6,089	9,427,745	1.548
1993	5,998	9,231,458	1.539
1992	5,998	9,264,430	1.545
1991	5,996	8,580,339	1.431
1990	6,020	6,605,039	1.097
1989	6,016	5,370,627	0.893
1988	5,981	4,272,384	0.714
1987	5,936	4,001,918	0.674

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Component Units Revenue Bond Coverage For The Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Amounts in thousands)

Fiscal year ended June 30	Net revenues ⁽¹⁾	Debt service requirements ⁽²⁾	Coverage
1996	\$ 288,599	\$ 275,068	1.05
1995	272,308	232,473	1.17
1994 ⁽³⁾	220,185	192,975	1.14
1993	332,195	305,156	1.09
1992	310,372	295,389	1.05
1991	278,822	260,982	1.07
1990	226,444	260,362	0.87
1989	219,764	49,120	4.47
1988	146,001	45,748	3.19
1987	129,577	57,877	2.24

(1) Net revenues represent the regular recurring operating income (loss) plus operating grants, transfers and depreciation of only those Authorities with revenue bonds outstanding.

(2) Debt service requirements represent total debt service payments made less debt service paid on short-term borrowings of only those Authorities with revenue bonds outstanding.

(3) Amounts are reflective of the implementation of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14, "The Reporting Entity." Prior years have not been restated for incorporation of the new list of component units.

Source: Office of the Comptroller

Ten-Year Schedule Of Massachusetts And United States Resident Population

(Amounts in thousands)

Year	United States	% Change	Massachusetts	% Change	Massachusetts as % of U.S.
1996	265,253	0.7%	6,101	(1.6%)	2.3%
1995	263,434	0.9	6,203	1.9	2.4
1994	260,967	1.3	6,089	1.5	2.3
1993	257,592	1.0	5,998	0.0	2.3
1992	255,020	1.1	5,998	0.0	2.4
1991	252,177	1.1	5,996	(0.4)	2.4
1990	249,466	1.1	6,020	0.1	2.4
1989	246,820	0.9	6,016	0.6	2.4
1988	244,534	0.9	5,981	0.8	2.4
1987	242,321	0.9	5,936	0.6	2.4

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Nonagricultural Employment By Industry In Massachusetts and the United States for 1996 ⁽¹⁾

(Amounts in thousands)

Type of industry	MA	% of MA Total	U.S.	% of U.S. Total	MA % vs. U.S. %
Total manufacturing:	441	14.6	18,238	15.2	96.1
Total durable goods	275	9.1	10,674	8.9	102.2
Nondurable goods	166	5.5	7,564	6.3	87.3
Total nonmanufacturing:	2,588	85.4	101,979	84.8	100.7
Construction and mining	94	3.1	6,024	5.0	62.0
Transportation and public utilities	128	4.2	6,337	5.3	79.2
Wholesale and retail	700	23.1	28,383	23.6	97.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	205	6.8	7,029	5.8	117.2
Other services	1,064	35.1	34,707	28.9	121.5
Federal, state and local government	397	13.1	19,499	16.2	80.9
Total	<u>3,029</u>		<u>120,217</u>		

(1) Preliminary seasonally adjusted data as of October, 1996

Sources: Massachusetts Department of Employment and Training
United States Department of Commerce

Ten Largest Industries By Number Of Employees As Of October, 1996

(Amounts in thousands)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Services	1,064
Wholesale and retail trade	700
Manufacturing - durable goods	275
Local government	236
Finance, insurance and real estate	205
Manufacturing - nondurable goods	166
Transportation and public utilities	128
State government	100
Construction and mining	94
Federal government	61

Source: Massachusetts Department of Employment and Training

**Ten-Year Schedule Of Annual Average Civilian Labor Force,
Unemployment And Unemployment Rates
For Massachusetts And The United States**

(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Massachusetts			United States			Massachusetts Rate as % of U.S. Rate
	Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate %	Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate %	
1996	3,176	129	4.1	134,574	6,948	5.2	78.8
1995	3,161	162	5.1	132,440	7,476	5.6	91.1
1994	3,183	205	6.4	131,836	7,600	5.8	110.3
1993	3,158	207	6.6	128,633	8,252	6.4	103.1
1992	3,126	265	8.5	126,983	9,384	7.4	114.9
1991	3,127	280	9.0	125,303	8,426	6.7	134.3
1990	3,166	189	6.0	124,787	6,874	5.5	109.1
1989	3,180	127	4.0	123,869	6,528	5.3	75.5
1988	3,155	103	3.3	121,669	6,701	5.5	60.0
1987	3,086	99	3.2	119,865	7,425	6.2	51.6

Sources: Massachusetts Department of Employment and Training
United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Twenty-Five Largest Private Sector Massachusetts Employers

Bank of Boston
Big Y Foods
Blue Cross of Massachusetts, Inc.
Boston University
Brigham & Women's Hospital Inc.
Digital Equipment Corporation
FMR Equipment
Friendly Ice Cream Corporation
General Electric Company
Harvard Community Health Plan, Inc.
Harvard University
Lucent Technologies
Massachusetts General Hospital
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
May Department Stores Company
NYNEX
Polaroid Corporation
Raytheon Company
S&S Credit Company
Sears Roebuck and Company
Shaw's Supermarkets, Inc.
Star Markets Company, Inc.
State Street Bank and Trust Company
United Parcel Service, Inc.
Wal-Mart

Source: Massachusetts Department of Employment and Training as of June, 1996

Calculation Of Transfers Stabilization Fund

June 30, 1996
(Amounts in thousands)

This statement is prepared on the statutory basis of accounting pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 29, Sections 1 and 5. It presents information contained in the official books and accounting records of the Commonwealth. Financial statements supporting this calculation are presented in the Financial Section of this report.

Part 1: Status of Consolidated Net Surplus in the Operating Funds before Stabilization Fund transfers, after authorization to retain 0.5% of net revenue from taxes.

Undesignated Fund Balance (Deficit) in the Operating Funds prior to stabilization transfer:

General Fund.....	\$ 557,032
Highway Fund.....	324,722
Local Aid Fund.....	(650,019)
Consolidated Net Surplus.....	<u>231,735</u>
Allowable consolidated net surplus	<u>54,330</u>
Available for Stabilization Fund.....	<u><u>\$ 177,405</u></u>

Part 2: Calculation of transfers to Stabilization Fund:

From the General Fund, @ 60%	\$ 106,443
From the Local Aid Fund, @ 40%	<u>70,962</u>
Total Transfers.....	<u><u>\$ 177,405</u></u>

Part 3: Status of Consolidated Net Surplus after Stabilization Fund transfers

Undesignated Fund Balance (Deficit) in the Operating Funds:

General Fund.....	\$ 450,589
Highway Fund.....	324,722
Local Aid Fund.....	(720,981)
Consolidated Net Surplus.....	<u><u>\$ 54,330</u></u>

Part 4: Status of Stabilization Fund after stabilization transfers

Reserved for Stabilization - Accumulated Balances.....	\$ 447,620
FY96 Transfers to Stabilization Fund.....	<u>177,405</u>
Reserved for Stabilization.....	<u><u>\$ 625,025</u></u>

Calculation Of Transfers Tax Reduction Fund

June 30, 1996
(Amounts in thousands)

This statement is prepared pursuant to Chapters 29 and 29B of the Massachusetts General Laws. It is prepared on the statutory basis of accounting and presents information contained in the official books and accounting records of the Commonwealth. Supporting information is presented in individual schedules, as indicated, and in the Financial Section of this report. There are two computations of potential transfers to the Tax Reduction Fund.

The first computation is as follows:

Part 1: Comparison of Stabilization Fund, after current fiscal year stabilization transfers, to 5% of State Tax Revenues

Undesignated Fund Balance in the Stabilization Fund.....	\$ 625,025
Allowable Stabilization Balance.....	\$ 543,303
Stabilization Fund Excess, if any, transferable to Tax Reduction Fund.....	\$ 81,722

Part 2: Status of Stabilization Fund after stabilization and tax reduction transfers

Stabilization Fund Balance.....	\$ 625,025
Transfer to Tax Reduction Fund.....	81,722
Stabilization Fund Balance after transfer to Tax Reduction Fund.....	\$ 543,303

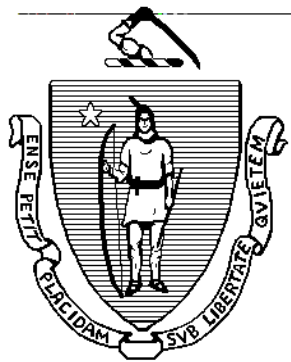
Part 3: Status of Tax Reduction Fund after stabilization and tax reduction transfers

Tax Reduction Fund Balance.....	\$ 150,000
Transfers from Stabilization Fund.....	81,722
Tax Reduction Fund Balance after transfers.....	\$ 231,722

The second computation is as follows:

Part 1: Comparison of State Tax Revenues to Allowable Tax Revenues

FY95 Allowable State Tax Revenues.....	\$ 12,451,578
Multiplied by Growth Factor.....	1.0520
Computed FY96 State Tax Revenue Base.....	13,099,060
Plus: Local Aid Adjustment.....	115,802
FY96 Computed Maximum and Allowable State Tax Revenues.....	\$ 13,214,862
FY96 State Tax Revenues.....	\$ 10,866,067
State Tax Revenue Excess, if any, transferrable to Tax Reduction Fund.....	\$ -



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Cosmas Ndeti

All photography (unless otherwise noted) and information courtesy of the Boston Athletic Association (B.A.A.), organizers of the Boston Marathon. We wish in particular to thank Guy Morse, B.A.A. Race Director and Lars Dietrich, Special Project Manager.

Established in 1887, the Boston Athletic Association is a non-profit organization committed to encouraging and promoting fitness through athletics. Its primary endeavor is in the staging of the Boston Marathon. Since 1897, the B.A.A. has been the sole caretaker of this true sporting event. In addition to this monumental undertaking, the B.A.A. also supports several charities, a competitive running club and is involved with the organization of several far reaching community-wide efforts.

We also wish to thank Sinclair Hitchins, keeper of the prints at the Boston Public Library and Jeff Johnson, photographer.

Official Poster of the 100th running of the Boston Marathon

On Patriots' Day, 1996, over 37,500 runners ran in this prestigious race, nearly four times the typical running field. In 1897, 15 runners ran in the first race. The economic impact of the Marathon in terms of hotels, media, transportation and employees was over \$139 million dollars. The poster features a view of the Charles River and is framed with a laurel wreath. The winners of the Boston Marathon are crowned by laurel wreaths sent by the Greek government and which are made of olive branches cut from groves in Marathon, Greece.

Bronze of George V. Brown

The Brown family has had a long history with the B.A.A.. Since 1905 (with the exception of one year), a member of the Brown family has fired the gun that signals the start of the Marathon. The family's involvement with the Marathon was life long and it's support and backing was instrumental in the growth and development of the B.A.A.. George V. Brown served a variety of positions in the world of sports from athletic director for Boston University to the general manager of the Boston Garden.

Start of the 1912 Marathon (photograph courtesy of the Boston Public Library)

In the early years, the Marathon route started at Metcalf's Mill in Ashland and ran 24.5 miles to the finish at the Irvington Oval in Boston, site of the B.A.A. Games. John McDermott of New York won the first Marathon in 2:55:10. In 1924, the starting line moved from Ashland to Hopkinton. In 1927, the Boston Marathon was lengthened to it's current distance of 26 miles, 385 yards. This was a result of the lengthening of the 1908 Olympic Games Marathon which were held in London to accommodate the royal family by beginning the race at Windsor Castle and the addition of 385 yards so that the runners could finish in front of the King and Queen's royal box.

Clarence DeMar

Clarence DeMar of Melrose, Massachusetts is known as the King of the Boston Marathon because he won a record 7 times. He was known then as Clarence DeMar(velous) and Mr. DeMar(athon). He represented the United States on three Olympic teams; won his last Boston Marathon at the age of 41 and ran in nearly 1000 races in his career.

Statue of Kelley on Heartbreak Hill

Johnny Kelley completed the Boston Marathon a record 58 times out of 61 starts. He attended his first Boston Marathon in 1921 at the age of 13 and completed the 1992 marathon at the age of 84. He served as the Grand Marshal of the 100th. In 1936, Kelley who was defending his title, caught up with Ellison Meyers "Tarzan" Brown at the last Newton Hill near Boston College. When he gave a friendly tap to Brown's shoulder, Brown quickly picked up the pace, and Kelley faded to 5th place. A reporter riding in the Boston Globe press car saw what happened and, noting the gaze in Kelley's eyes, promptly coined that hill "Heartbreak Hill".

Sytlianos Kyriakides and Johnny Kelley in 1946.

In 1946, Johnny Kelley came in second to Sytlianos Kyriakides a Greek patriot.. He was only the second Greek to ever win the Boston Marathon. He came to Boston in hopes of raising money for his war-ravaged countrymen. He upset Kelley, won the Marathon and brought a world of attention to his plight. He went back to Greece a hero for his athletic and humanitarian feats. Greece received an enormous amount of food aid as a result.

Bill Rodgers

Hometown hero, “Boston Billy” is perhaps the most famous professional runner in the world. The four-time Boston Marathon champion became the people’s choice as the symbol of distance running in the U.S. after his 1975 victory when he wore a hand-painted shirt with “Boston” on its front. In 1980 he completed the Boston Marathon in 2:09:55, setting a course record and an American record in the process. Rodgers also won the New York City marathon four times. From Fall of 1977 through the Spring of 1978 he won Boston, New York and Fukuoka, Japan marathons. He operates a successful retail business “Bill Rodgers Running Center,” currently located at Faneuil Hall Marketplace in Boston.

Bob Hall and his sister

In 1975, Bob Hall of Massachusetts, became the first athlete to officially complete the Boston course in a wheelchair. With a time of two hours, 58 minutes, he collected on a promise by then Race Director Will Cloney that if he finished in less than three hours he would receive an official B.A.A. Finisher’s Certificate. Thus, Boston became the world’s first major marathon to allow wheelchair racers to compete. Mr. Hall has continued to race and has formed a Cambridge, Massachusetts based company that manufactures high speed, light weight racing wheelchairs.

Joan Benoit Samuelson (photograph courtesy of Jeff Johnson)

In 1979 Joan Benoit, a student from Bowdoin College in Maine, burst upon the racing scene with a surprise win of 2:35:15, a course and United States record. In the 1983 marathon she broke the world record with her 2:22:43 Boston win and in 1984 won the gold medal in the first women’s Olympic Marathon. She also set the still-standing United States record of 2:21:21 in Chicago in 1985. In 1979 while running what was to be her first Boston win, she asked another runner when they would hit Heartbreak Hill. She was told, “Lady, you just passed it!”

Running shoes 1954 and the adidas shoe produced for the 100th Boston Marathon

In 1926 Johnny Miles ran and won the marathon in 2:25:40, wearing a pair of canvas sneakers that weighed 11.75 oz.. In 1953, Pedro Peralta Jiminez of Mexico removed his new running shoes and continued to run 12 miles in his stocking feet until he was forced to drop out. In 1963, John Slattery ran in a pair of sandals that he finally had to abandon in Newton Lower Falls. He ran the remainder of the race barefoot finishing in 3:50. Today running shoes run as high as \$160 and can weigh in at under 4 oz.. Marathon sponsor Adidas produced a special commemorative running shoe to celebrate the running of the 100th Boston Marathon. Runners in the 100th Boston Marathon were timed electronically by a computer chip that tied to the lace of their sneakers. A mat at the start and finish lines triggered the chip and recorded the runner’s time.

Jean Driscoll

Jean Driscoll from Champaign, Illinois was disabled as a child with spinal bifida. She has raced and won seven times, including the 100th Boston Marathon. Five of her races were in world record times. In 1994, two days before the race she came down with a severe case of food poisoning. On the day of the race, she was still ill but competed anyway, setting a personal best (1:34:22) and breaking another world record. In the summer of 1995, she broke her leg while in a tube being pulled by a motorboat. She went through rigorous rehabilitation, training and in 1996 she won her 7th consecutive race tying the legendary Clarence DeMar for the most victories.

B.A.A. Medals

In 1897 the winner of the Boston Marathon won the admiration of his peers and an oakwood plaque valued at \$35. In 1957 the winner received a bowl of beef stew, a laurel wreath and international recognition. In the late 1970's long distance running had become a professional sport and new races with cash prizes of \$25,000 or more attracted the elite runners and many turned away from competing in Boston. In 1986 John Hancock Financial Services signed a 10 year contract with the B.A.A. (later extended to 2003) whose funding guarantees \$1.2 million per year in sponsorship funds, goods and services and supplies 1,000 employee volunteers. Through this financial security the Boston Marathon is once again attracting the top runners, including several Olympian champions. The total prize purse for the 100th running was \$600,000. Equal prizes were given to the men's and women's open masters' (forty and older) and the wheelchair divisions.

Cosmas Ndeti

Winner of the 1996 100th running of the Boston Marathon, Ndeti, from Kenya, won the 1993 Boston Marathon and christened his newborn son Gideon Boston Ndeti. He won in 1994, setting a world record. In 1995, the 99th running of the Boston Marathon, both returning champions (Ndeti and Uta Pippig) repeated their victories, first in the Marathon's history.